# WARD TWO LIBERALS HAVE RELAXING SMOKE

## Campaign Let-Up Is Greatly Enjoyed by Enthusiastic Body of Workers

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A let-up from the heat of the campaign was afforded the Liberals of Ward Two last night by the holding of a smoking concert in the Foresters Hall, Broad street, when the relaxing influence of the fragrant weed was enjoyed to the full, to the accompaniment of an interesting musical programme, punctuated by a few pointed speeches, one from Hon. William Templeman, and the others from W. W. Bear, W. H. Edgecombe and E. A. Haggen, editor of the Western Mining and Engineering Review.

The hall was filled to excess, many of the late comers having to stand all evening, and throughout the proceedings the utmost enthusiasm for the Liberal cause and candidate was exhibited. During the evening many shafts of pointed satire and pungent criticism were launched at the Conservative party and the tactics its members are stooping to in order to attain their ends, and perhaps the most successful hit of all was made by H. C. Ullman, who recited a number of diverting lines upon the suggestive subject "Dick Gonwild's Bogey Man." P. W. Dempster, president of Ward Two Liberal Association, occupied the chair.

Hon. William Templeman, who dropped into the meeting by way of courtesy, was most heartily received on rising to deliver a few "relaxing remarks." He stated that it afforded him a great deal of satisfaction to be present at such an enthusiastic meeting. It was a wise thing in a politisal campaign to have a little relaxation. He had been very greatly encouraged by the enthusiasism which prevailed throughout the various committees. It evidenced to his mind that Liberal sentiment was stronger to-day than it ever was before. Continuing, he said:

"I found in Comox-Atlin an extremely strong and friendly feeling for the Liberal government, and during the last three years that feeling has developed and increased in a most remarkable degree. It has been my privilege to help develop that feeling. It is a new and great constituency, and I heartily apreciate the good fortune which allowed me to represent it for the term of the last parliament. When I made a trip about two months ago to Prince Rupert there was strong pressure brought to bear upon me to run again. They went so far as to say that if I would consent to run again no other candidate would even be thought of. I thought, however, that if I was to accept the invitation of Comox-Atlin—with a certainty of election—and refused to come to Victoria and contest the seat here with Mr. Barnard, I would be showing the white feather and would not be worthy of the confidence of the people of Victoria. The one incentive to my being a candidate in Victoria again and continuing in public life is to redeem the city of Victoria from the Conservative party. (Applause.) I would rather go down to defeat here on this occasion than be the representative of Comox-Atlin, because, in the first place, I do not think I should have been defeated on the last occasion, and because I think that I should at least try to win back the seat and put it in the Liberal ranks once more. (Applause.) And I believe we are going to do it. (Cheers.) I have never been more encouraged in my life than during the last week.

"A very large number of Conservatives are going to vote for the Liberal party on this occasion. I feel confident that if the good work is continued there is not a particle of doubt as to our success on election day. I think our Conservative friends evidence that fact themselves in the arguments they are using. It is an extraordinary thing that at their public meetings the issues of the day are always avoided. No discussion whatever takes place in respect to the merits of the great question of reciprocity. They fight shy of it altogether. They talk the 'bogey man' eternally, wave the old flag, and prate about the possibility of annexation. To an intelligent man such treatment is an insult and nothing else. (Hear, hear.) That is not discussing the question. They go off on side issues and the great economic question of whether it is a good thing for the individual as well as the nation to have reciprocity is left severely alone.

"It is an extraordinary thing that a great political party should avoid the real issue and set up a bogey man. But in doing that they are practically admitting that they have nothing to say against the agreement. (Applause.) When they say 'let well enough alone' what are they saying that but under the regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government the country has prospered so well that they do not want to see it any better. (Applause.) There is no person in the world content to let well enough alone. We are all trying to better our conditions. To-day we are all better off than we were five or ten years ago. It is true that there is a great prosperity in the country but still we are all trying to do better.

"Gentlemen, I will be proud on the 21st of September if I am at the head of the poll by a considerable majority. I would like to see it a good one so that they cannot come back and challenge it. I want to go to Ottawa and tell Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Victoria is once more in line. (You'll go.) I would be extremely glad to see the prophesy realised that six out of seven Liberal candidates in B. C. will be returned. I am at least optimistic enough to believe that B. C. is going to return a majority of the Liberals. That would be a very good thing for the province." (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Templeman thanked the Liberals for their support in the past.

W. W. Baer, in a pithy address, criticized the attitude of the Colonist of yesterday in regard to the Alien Labor Act and the Immigration Act. He stated that the plain implication to be drawn from the Colonist was that the government had, through its superintendent of immigration, issued letters of instruction, under the terms of which immigration agents permitted people to come into the country under contract. If he were to denounce that statement as a perversion of the truth and call it a deliberate falsehood he would only be stating the facts. He proceeded to explain that the Alien Labor Act, which it was alleged had been violated in the way mentioned, had nothing to do with the Immigration Act, and that therefore the statements of the Colonist implicating the superintendent of immigration could not possibly hold good. The superintendent of immigration had nothing to do with alien labor.

In regard to the cases before the court the speaker declared that if the magistrate was satisfied that the men came here under contract—which was specifically forbidden by the Alien Labor Act—then he would have nothing to do but impose the fine. Under the Immigration Act men could come here provided they had a certain sum of money, assuring the authorities that they would not be chargeable to the rates. Yet in spite of these simple regulations the opposition had endeavored to raise a stench to choke the Liberals in the province.

He characterized the whole business as contemptible. He wanted the labor men of the city to understand the dirty tricks which the opposition was prepared to resort to in order to achieve success, because he knew that by that means the defeat of the tricksters was assured, and also because he wished it to be realized they were being deceived every time they perused the pages of the Colonist. (Loud applause).

E. A. Haggen, on being called upon by the chairman, gave some interesting facts concerning the mining interests of the country and their attitude upon the question of reciprocity. He referred to the great work done for the mining industry by Hon. Mr. Templeman, the first Minister of Mines Canada ever had. As a result of the splendid administration of the mines department by Mr. Templeman they now found the United States government taking steps to create a bureau at Washington similar to that at Ottawa.

"Talk about annexation? I heard an American senator say once that the way to annex Canada was not to go to war and force it but simply to hand over a nice little sum of money—say five million dollars—to the Conservative party of this country and annexation would be done for them without the loss of further money or the shedding of any blood." (Applause and laughter).

He reminded his hearers that only a short time ago the Conservatives complained against Sir Wilfrid Laurier because, they said, he had not implemented his promises in regard to reducing the tariff, and now that reciprocity had come along, whereby the tariff would be reduced, these same Conservatives had turned their backs upon their former selves. Up in the east Kootenay district the Liberals had nominated Dr. J. H. King as their candidate and the effect of his candidature upon the Conservatives was to cause them to stop singing the National Anthem for fear there should be some mistake as to which "King" they wanted. (Loud laughter). Continuing he said:

"A short time ago Mr. McBride was to save the situation, not only in B. C. but throughout the Dominion. He went east to take up the reigns of government, and in the east what did they say about him?—that he fell absolutely flat. They discovered that he was not the man they had thought he was, and that they had a better leader in Mr. Borden. And then there was Mr. Bowser, the Napoleon of Canadian politics (laughter) who had told the leaders of the opposition in the east that they must not come over the border into B. C. as they had better men there already, and because too many of them might spoil the game. He thinks with McBride that they have a pocket borough here just like the old pocket boroughs of England, but I think that after the election on the 21st they will realize that their day is past." (Loud applause).

Joshua Kingham, the popular Liberal president, spoke a few words upon the necessity for sustained effort until the 21st, on which day he assured them that all would be well with the party in the city of Victoria for their distinguished candidate would then be their distinguished member.

W. H. Edgecombe, of London, Ont., also addressed the meeting briefly. He told them of his recent journeyings across the continent and of the people he had met in the various provinces of the Dominion, all of whom were confident of the success of the Liberal party and the passing of the reciprocity pact. The confidence was not monopolized by the Liberals, for he assured them that in the prairie provinces both Conservatives and Liberals had set their heart upon the passing of the measure. (Applause).

The musical end of the programme was sustained manfully by J. Dobbie and others, who rendered a string of popular songs with stirring choruses, and Mr. Ullman, who submitted several clever recitations, one of which will be found in another column.

### FIRE DELAYS WORK.

Kaslo, Aug. 30.—A fire at Gillett's quarry one mile across the lake from here destroyed the tools and engine house There were 20 men engaged in getting out the marble for the court house at Grand Forks and while they were asleep the fire broke out. The engineer was the first to know of the fire and he awoke the workmen but any measures which it was possible to take were ineffectual to check the fire. One of the boilers which had no water in it is ruined and the other boiler and the engine is damaged to an extent not ascertained. All the mallets, drills and other tools are destroyed and they will be the cause of an interruption of the work until the necessary repairs are effected.

No fewer than 1,042,435 persons are employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom.

# MAKES APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

## LLOYD GEORGE ON SUFFERINGS OF MASSES

### Chancellor of Exchequer Urges Efforts to Improve Conditions of Workers

London, Aug. 31.—David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while laying the cornerstone for a chapel at Heath, appealed to the Christian churches to right the wrongs from which the masses are suffering.

"There are multitudes in the country who, notwithstanding grinding toil, do not earn enough to keep body and soul together," he said. "There are members of Christian churches who never have missed a dinner yet they become angry when another class of the population makes an effort to ameliorate its conditions. Let them cease reviling and consider the conditions under which millions of the poor workers live. If they do so, they will realize their responsibility and remove the causes for unrest, lest the next struggle might prove infinitely worse."

### CRANBROOK HOSPITAL.

Cranbrook, Aug. 30.—A large addition is to be built to the St. Eugene hospital. The contract calls for a brick building throughout. Mr. Leask, the contractor, will have the new building under way in short order, already a start having been made.

The new addition will consist of a brick building, 65x36, of three stories. The ground floor will be divided up as follows: The chapel, 24x34 feet, parish priest's room, with bath room and study; a large ward 14x17 feet, to be known as the Knights of Columbus ward. There will also be another private ward on this floor. The first floor will be devoted to six private wards, bath rooms, nurses' room, lavatories, etc. The second floor will be largely devoted to surgical purposes, nurses' work room and the operating department.

On the top floor will be the nurses' rooms, bathrooms, etc.

This addition to the St. Eugene hospital will cost in the neighborhood of $35,000.

# DISORDERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

## Many Stores Wrecked as Protest Against High Prices of Provisions

Paris, Aug. 31.—The agitation against the high price of provisions continues and disorders of considerable proportions were reported yesterday from twelve places in Northern France. The usual procedure is for a crowd of women of the lower classes to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards on which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper assents to sell his goods at the price offered, the women buy, but if he refuses, they pitch all of his stock into the street. The shopman generally yields though the crowd in its excitement may sack the place out of spite without inquiring whether the dealer is willing to reduce the price of his goods or not. The police generally, are inadequate to keep pace with the movement and tragic and comic incidents are reported from some localities where the storekeepers have attempted to defend their stock."

Hundreds on March.

San Quentin, Department of Aisne, France, Aug. 31.—Fifteen hundred weavers from Isle, a suburb, marched into San Quentin yesterday and sacked many stores, where eatables were on sale.

### HIDDEN CREEK MINES.

J. P. Graves Well Satisfied With Progress of Work.

Vancouver, Aug. 30.—Jay P. Graves, of Spokane, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, passed through Vancouver on his way home from Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet, Portland Canal district, where the Granby is developing its latest acquisition, the well known Hidden Creek group of copper claims. He was accompanied on the northern trip by A. L. White, of Spokane, a director, and Trewatha James.

During his stay at the property Mr. Graves, it is understood, approved the general plan of development, involving a large expenditure, including the building of a tramline to tidewater and the installation of additional plant at the mine, which is now on a shipping basis. The company has in view the erection of a smelter on Goose Bay as soon as conditions warrant such a step. Meantime it is possible that ore shipments will be made to the Ladysmith smelter. The matter is now the subject of negotiation, but no contract has yet been entered into.

Mr. Graves stated that the Hidden Creek property has the earmarks of a big proposition, but the ore tonnage available will be better known a year hence. Y. Yolen Williams, consulting engineer to the company, is now touring the various northern camps with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of securing customs ore tonnage in the event of the company building its own smelter. He recently visited the White Horse and Windy Arm districts in Southern Yukon, and is now making examinations of properties in the Portland Canal district.

# "I COULD NOT LIVE"

## WITHOUT "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

**Writes the Treasurer of Caledonia Township**

"Fenaghvale, Ont., Jan. 29, 1910.

"For thirty-five years (and I am now a man over seventy) I have been a terrible sufferer from Constipation.

"No matter what remedy or physician I employed, the result was always the same—impossible to get a cure.

"About two years ago I read the testimonial of Hon. John Costigan regarding 'Fruit-a-tives' and I decided to give this fruit medicine a trial. I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' ever since. They are the first and only medicine that suited my case. If it were not for 'Fruit-a-tives' I am satisfied that I could not live.

"JAMES PROUDFOOT."

The liver controls the bowels by giving up enough bile to make the bowels move. The only possible way to cure constipation is to make the liver active and healthy and thus store up sufficient bile to move the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver—ensures an abundance of bile—and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

# ELECT DELEGATES TO ANGLICAN SYNOD

## Members of St. Luke's Church Meet—Grain Crop is Heavy This Season

Gordon Head, Aug. 30.—On Thursday evening, the 24th inst., a social dance was held in St. Luke's parish hall by the I. W. W. Club in honor of Miss Mabel Irving prior to her departure for Vancouver, where she will attend the Normal school. Dresser's orchestra was in attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On Friday evening, the 25th inst., a meeting of the members of St. Luke's church was held in St. Luke's parish hall. The purpose of the meeting was to elect delegates for the synod to be held in Victoria on October 2. The following were elected: B. G. Goward, Watson Clark (church warden), Lewis Toms and R. Yates.

The district is enjoying an extra heavy grain crop this season, and threshing will be general this week. The root crops are on the average good.

Herbert Collison and Miss Alice Collison left by the Prince George for the north on a visit to their parents.

Rev. H. A. Collison has left to attend a convention in London, Ont., to be held on September 6.

Mr. and Miss F. Appleton, Miss Kathleen Appleton and Master Gordon Appleton, who have completed their voyage round the world, and who are at present guests at the Balmoral, will return to their old home at the Head about September 1.

# TWO KILLED AT EAST WELLINGTON

## Miners Crushed by Runaway Cars in Slope of Coal Mine

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 31.—A serious accident occurred at the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company's mine at East Wellington yesterday whereby David Drake was killed and F. Turnstall so badly injured that he succumbed in the hospital this afternoon.

The accident occurred yesterday morning near the foot of the slope. A trip of eight cars was being hoisted when the second car got off the track. Drake and Turnstall were among the men who went to get the box cars on to the track. This was accomplished, and when the signal to hoist away was again given Drake was below the trip and Turnstall at the side. The trip had barely began to move when the link coupling the first and second cars broke and seven cars dashed back down the steep incline.

Turnstall managed to get partly clear but Drake was caught by the runaway cars and instantly killed. Turnstall sustained serious injuries, among which were broken legs. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, but died from his injuries at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Drake was a well known Nanaimo man and is survived by a widow and one child.

### TO ENTERTAIN JOURNALISTS.

Vernon, Aug. 30.—At the last meeting of the city council a resolution was passed instructing the city clerk to write to the secretary of the board of trade asking for their co-operation in the entertaining of the British journalists on arrival. Ald. Cummiskey said he had seen the secretary of the Agricultural Society regarding his letter asking the city to install electric light free of cost in the exhibition buildings. To his question as to why they wished this done this year, the secretary had replied that they intended having a better exhibition this year than they had ever had before. A resolution was moved by Ald. Cummiskey, seconded by Ald. Costerton, that the city install the electric light to exhibition boundary gratis, the exhibition committee to pay for it to be put into the several buildings themselves. Carried.

# SAANICH LIBERALS HEAR RALPH SMITH

## ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY AT BOLESKIN SCHOOL

### Candidate Addresses Election on Reciprocity—R. L. Drury and Stacpoole Speak

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Ralph Smith, Liberal candidate in Nanaimo constituency, addressed a meeting of the electors of Saanich in St. Mark's church school, Boleskin road, last evening. An enthusiastic representation of Liberals had assembled and Mr. Smith was repeatedly cheered. He was also frequently interrupted by meaningless noises from a group at the back, presumably Conservatives, who, on being asked if they wished to put any questions or speak to the meeting in proper form were unable to do so.

Andrew Few occupied the chair. Accompanying Mr. Smith were R. L. Drury and F. J. Stocpoole, K. C. Mr. Smith confined his remarks entirely to reciprocity and its benefits to the Canadian people, stating by way of preface that he believed that reciprocity would accomplish more for Canada than any other Liberal policy. Mr. Drury spoke on both the reciprocal pact and the naval question, while Mr. Stacpoole dwelt briefly on Canada's loyalty to Britain.

The chairman opened the meeting with some apt remarks on the foolishness of the claim made by Conservatives that reciprocity would entail annexation and the dismemberment of the British Empire.

Mr. Drury expressed his great pleasure at being given an opportunity to address the Saanich Liberals on the principal issues of the campaign. He ridiculed the "calamity" cries of the Conservatives and pointed out that the same absurd bogey had been raised over every reform or every forward policy propounded by the Liberal Government. In view of the fact that their prophecies of evil remained unfulfilled and that they were now reversing the policies of their former great leaders they were unworthy the consideration of any right-minded voter.

The chief cry of the Conservatives was that reciprocity would dispossess us of our great natural resources. That, on the face of it, was ridiculous. The United States did not have to come to us to have the tariff on goods going from here to the States taken off. Also, despite its incongruousness, Conservatives said we were going to be flooded by the things the Americans send in. How could that be? If there were ten times the number of grocery stores in their locality would they buy ten times the amount of groceries? The people in the United States would not sell to us $1 worth more than we wanted. But, and the point to be considered by all Canadian producers was this, while the Americans would have ingress to a market of 8,000,000 people we would have free entry to a market of 90,000,000 people.

Speaking of the naval question, Mr. Drury reminded his hearers that when, two years ago, the Dominion parliament resolved upon the establishment of a Canadian navy Mr. Borden said, "I am entirely in favor of a navy owned by Canada." Sir Charles Tupper also expressed his approval of the arrangement.

It was discovered, however, after the government had decided to build the navy, that the Conservatives had detected disloyalty in the movement. They suggested that Canada send a cash contribution to Britain instead of building their own navy. Canada had had its own militia for years and was there not as much disloyalty in that as in having a navy? Why not disband the militia and send a cash contribution to the Mother Country to insure our being defended? If the government lost seats in Quebec, and it was possible it would, it would be because Sir Wilfrid Laurier was supporting a policy which would bring a navy to Canada and, what was of particular interest to British Columbians, to Esquimalt.

Concluding, Mr. Drury said:

"I have noticed that Mr. McBride always concludes his speeches by saying, 'I stand for one king, one flag and one empire.' That is all very nice but Mr. McBride cannot rightfully say he stands for one capital, as Victoria has not got many of the public institutions, which all the other capitals in the Dominion have. (Cries of 'That's right.') Before Imperial we must have national unity. The Liberals stand for Canadian and Imperial unity." (Cheers).

Mr. Smith was greeted with tremendous applause. He said in part:

"I have been a candidate for this constituency for several years and am here before you to-night to outline my views on the principal issue to come before you at the coming election, reciprocity.

"It has been said by numerous Tory organs throughout the Dominion that reciprocity has been brought forward to give the Liberals a chance to avoid issues outside this policy. I believe that reciprocity is a tremendous strength to the Liberal party and, if carried through, will redound to the credit of the party and do more for Canada than any other Liberal policy. I am a firm believer in the destruction of tariff warfare. (Cheers.)

"Reciprocity is not by any means a new issue in our country. It came into force in 1854 and existed until 1866, when the United States refused to renew the agreement. During the years it was in force Canada enjoyed perhaps its greatest era of prosperity in proportion to its population and to the times. It is the old story of the Conservatives, whenever any great reform is enacted, that it will lead to the annexation of Canada by the United States. In 1866 when the United States refused to renew the agreement they said it would lead to annexation and now, under reversed conditions, we must expect them to say the same. 'If there is anything wrong with the reciprocity pact it must be charged to a Conservative, Sir John A. Macdonald. How does it come that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the power to negotiate trade policies with the United States? The national policy brought about by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, gave him that power. It provided that as soon as the United States was ready reciprocity could be carried out. There has never been a government in power since confederation, of which the ministers have not exercised their power in favor of reciprocity with the United States.

"As a specific example, in 1894 Sir John Thompson sought to bring about reciprocity agreements, but the United States repudiated them. In 1910, however, the States saw the advantages to be gained by a reciprocal agreement with Canada and commenced agitating for it. I emphasize the fact once more that if there is anything wrong with the pact the power was furnished by the Conservatives, the intents were supplied by the Conservatives and are being continued by the Liberals. Just suppose for a moment that Sir Wilfrid had stood up and said, 'We cannot make suitable reciprocal agreements with the United States.' Would not Mr. Borden have said 'Laurier cannot bring about the reciprocity pact,' and adopt it as his policy at the next election? Undoubtedly.

"It has been said that trade negotiations with the United States do not tend to the independence of Canada. That seems to imply that there has never been any trade existing between Canada and the United States. Ever since confederation, in spite of the National Policy and in spite of the high tariff walls, trade between the two countries has been on the increase. In one year, 1910, trade amounting in value to $3,000,000 was done between Canada and United States, more than that between Canada and Great Britain. If anexation is possible now it was always possible. How is it that we are doing such an enormous trade with the U. S.? It is not the government that is doing it but the people, and many Conservatives at that. If they think they can save ten cents they are only too glad to buy from the United States. And if the people intend to buy why should they be taxed for doing so? (Prolonged cheers.)

"The cost of living is constantly increasing and something must be done very soon to better matters. It is noticeable that neither McBride nor Barnard oppose the economic side of reciprocity, but, for want of something better, attack it on a plea of disloyalty to the Mother Country."

The points on which Mr. McBride based his argument that reciprocity would prove detrimental to the country were that if the duties were removed the natural resources of Canada would disappear and that annexation and the destruction of the British Empire would follow. In regard to the first, it was ridiculous. If there was any truth in it all the United States had to do was to take down their tariff and our resources would go in any case. Anyone who had anything to sell would sell it in the United States. But Mr. McBride should understand the danger better than anyone else. He was the man, himself, who had made this possible by handing over to the corporations in the United States our rich timber limits.

As to the second point the Conservatives said that if we traded with the Americans we would get too friendly with them and they implied that the Americans were so clever as to be able to seduce Canadians from their loyalty to Great Britain. Were not the Canadians able to look after themselves in their trade relations with the United States? Prime Minister Asquith said not long ago that the strength of the Empire depended upon the independence of Canada to make trade agreements. Said Mr. Smith in closing:

"I have no fear of the Yankee swallowing us up, no fear of political union or annexation. There never was a time when Canada's loyalty to Britain was greater. (Hear, hear.) The greater the trade with the United States the greater the loyalty to the Mother Country. If we can do trade to the value of $3,000,000 with the United States without being annexed, there is no reason why we should not do $4,000,000 worth." (Great applause.)

F. J. Stacpoole, K. C., then addressed the meeting for a few moments, pointing out clearly that the Liberals had always shown themselves more loyal to the Mother Country than the Conservatives and that there could be no truth in the implication that either the naval policy or reciprocity savored of disloyalty.

Proof that the rowdy element was in sympathy with Messrs. McBride and Barnard was afforded when this element began hooting and shouting when the chairman stood up and led the singing of the National Anthem.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Hope, Aug. 30.—The survey parties of the V. V. and E. Railway Company are gradually closing up the gap in the Coquihalla Valley. A change has been made to bring the line into Hope on a level with the trains of the C. N. R.

The C. N. R. will have steel laid into Hope before December 1. The end of the rails is now at Mount Lehman. All the bridges west of here are built except at Silver Creek. The pile-driver is now at St. Elmo, ten miles west. There are 12 construction camps between here and Yale.

### WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, August 23rd to 29th.

Victoria—Bright sunshine, 62 hours; highest temperature, 80 on 23rd; lowest, 49 on 27th; rain, .04 inch.

Vancouver—Bright sunshine, 67 hours; highest temperature, 78 on 23rd; lowest, 50 on 23rd, 27th; rain, .02 inch.

New Westminster—Highest temperature, 82 on 23rd, 26th; lowest, 49 on 23rd; rain, .01 inch.

Kamloops—Bright sunshine, 54 hours; highest temperature, 86 on 26th, 27th; lowest, 46 on 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th; rain, .02 inch.

Barkerville—Highest temperature, 64 on 26th, 27th; lowest, 24 on 29th; rain, .36 inch.

Prince Rupert—Highest temperature, 72 on 23rd; lowest, 44 on 28th; rain, 2 inches.

Atlin—Highest temperature, 68 on 23rd; lowest, 36 on 23rd; rain, .62 inch.

Dawson—Highest temperature, 76 on 23rd; lowest, 32 on 23rd, 29th; rain, .30 inch.

# THREE MEN ARE KILLED BY TRAIN

## One of Victims Disregards Warning Whistle and is Run Down

Revelstoke, Aug. 30.—A man named Rickeby was killed just opposite the Turnross livery stables under circumstances that would indicate a deliberate case of suicide. According to eye-witnesses the man who was walking the track saw the approach of the east-bound express No. 14, and despite the fact that the engine whistle was blown loud and long, he refused to leave the track, but instead deliberately faced the engine and allowed it to strike him, causing instant death. Deceased was a man of about 28 or 30 years of age, and had at one time been employed in the city hotel here. He has a brother living in the city of Peterborough, Ont. Immediately after the deed was committed the local police were communicated with. It was a peculiar coincidence that the same train the same night had also struck a tramp at Salmon Arm and killed him.

Another accident by which another knight of the road lost his life occurred at Three Valley, when a carload of lumber on which the tramp was riding shifted and pinned him to his death. The train at the time was shunting and the sudden jarring is supposed to have caused the shifting of the lumber.

### SURVEYORS AT WORK.

Hope, Aug. 30.—C. Camsell, of the Dominion Geological Survey Department, is in Hope. His staff is at present in the valley of Siwash Creek. A geological map of both shores of the Fraser from Hope to Yale is to be made. No such map has been made for many years and the old ones have been found inaccurate.

### DROWNED IN FRASER.

Hope, Aug. 30.—Of ten men drowned in the Fraser between Saddle Rock and Hope within the last month three bodies have been recovered to date. Inquests have been held by Dr. Stewart, coroner, of Mission. In each case the verdict was accidental drowning.

### ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Nanaimo, Aug. 30.—Coroner Drysdale empanneled a jury to investigate the fatal accident which befell Joseph Atkinson while at work on the sinking of the Western Fuel Company's new shaft on the Meadows. After hearing the evidence of fellow workmen the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, attaching no blame to anyone.

WANTED—Good milker and worker, at lowest wages. Apply J. Dougan, Cobble Hill.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Hair Brushes

A good Hair Brush is a valuable asset to one's toilet. We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our line of

English and French Hair Brushes

Our stock includes a large assortment in Solid Ebony, Rosewood, etc., containing the finest bristles, and are the best value obtainable.

Prices from 50 cents up.

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TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $3.

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